



**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SCHEDULING FORWARD DATA LINK  
TRANSMISSIONS IN CDMA/HDR NETWORKS**

**I. Technical Field**

This application relates generally to communication systems  
5 and, more particularly, to a method and apparatus for scheduling  
data transmissions in communication networks.

**II. Background**

Referring to Figs. 1, 2a, 2b, and 3, an illustrative  
embodiment of a conventional code division multiple access/high  
10 data rate (CDMA/HDR) communication network 10 may include a  
packet data service node (PDSN) 12 that is operably coupled to  
the Internet 14 and a base station controller (BSC) 16 that is  
operably coupled to access points (APs) 18a, 18b, and 18c. Access  
terminals (ATs) 20a, 20b, and 20c in turn may be operably coupled  
15 to one or more of the APs 18a, 18b, and 18c.

As will be recognized by persons having ordinary skill in  
the art, a CDMA/HDR communication network typically utilizes a  
combination of time division multiple access (TDMA) and CDMA. In  
an illustrative embodiment, each communication channel is shared  
20 among several users, but on an as-needed basis rather than a  
fixed time slot as in TDMA. An example of a CDMA/HDR  
communications network is the wireless communication network  
available from Qualcomm, Inc. that, in an illustrative  
embodiment, provides a 2.4 Mbps data rate in a standard 1.25 MHz  
25 CDMA bandwidth.

During operation of the network 10, in an illustrative  
embodiment, an active set 22 of APs may communicate with the AT  
20a utilizing a wireless forward communication link 24 and a  
wireless reverse communication link 26. In an illustrative  
30 embodiment, at any given time period, only one of the APs in the  
active set 22 may communicate with the AT 20a in the forward  
communication link 24. By contrast, in the reverse communication

link 26, the AT 20a may communicate with one or more of the APs in the active set 22.

Furthermore, during operation of the network 10, in an illustrative embodiment, in the forward communication link 24, the APs 18 may transmit a power control signal, a pilot signal, and/or a data payload to the ATs 20 using a power control channel 24a, a pilot channel 24b, and/or a data payload channel 24c, respectively. In an illustrative embodiment, the power control signal controls the power of the signals transmitted by the corresponding AT 20. Thus, in this manner, the power level of signals transmitted by a particular AT 20 is controlled by one or more of the APs 18. In an illustrative embodiment, in the reverse communication link 26, the ATs 20 may transmit data rate control signals to the APs 18 using a data rate control channel 26a. In an illustrative embodiment, the data rate control signal controls the maximum rate of data transmitted by the corresponding AP 18 to a particular AT 20 as a function of the carrier to interference ratio (C/I) for the pilot signal transmitted by the corresponding AP to the particular AT. Thus, in this manner, the maximum rate of data transmission from a particular AP 18 to a particular AT 20 is controlled as a function of the calculated C/I for the pilot signal that was transmitted from the particular AP 18 to the particular AT 20.

In a typical CDMA/HDR network, as illustrated in Fig. 3, the AP 18a may service a plurality of ATs, 20a and 20b. Conventional methods of scheduling the transmission of data from the AP 18a to the ATs, 20a and 20b, utilize a proportional fairness criteria in which a proportional fairness index is calculated for each forward communication link between the AP and the ATs. The proportional fairness index is typically calculated by dividing the peak data transmission rate by the historical average data transmission rate for some predetermined time period for each of the forward communication links between the AP 18a and the ATs, 20a and 20b. The peak data transmission rate is typically equated to the maximum data transmission rate value

generated by the ATs, 20a and 20b, as a function of the calculated C/I for the forward communications link and transmitted by the ATs to the AP 18a using the data rate control signal. The AP 18a may then transmit data to the ATs, 20a and 20b, based upon the proportional fairness index values calculated for each forward communication link. Typically, the AP 18a may then schedule transmission of data within an available time slot to the AT having the highest proportional fairness index.

The scheduling of data transmission provided by using the proportional fairness criteria suffers from a number of drawbacks. For example, the proportional fairness criteria does not work very well when not enough data is in the queue to fully utilize the available physical packet layer size. This could happen, for example, when there is a low data transmission rate at the traffic origination point or a bottleneck in the network, or where the data being transmitted is the remaining small amount of a data burst.

The present invention is directed to improving the scheduling of data transmissions in the forward communication links in CDMA/HDR communication networks.

### III. Summary

According to one aspect of the present invention, a method of scheduling the transmission of data from an access point to a plurality of access terminals serviced by the access point using the corresponding forward communication links between the access point and the access terminals in a CDMA/HDR communications network is provided that includes the access point calculating a scheduling parameter for each of the forward communication links and access terminals as a function of a plurality of operating parameters, and the access point scheduling data for transmission to the access terminal having the largest scheduling parameter.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a communications network is provided that includes a plurality of access terminals, and an access point operably coupled to the

access terminals by a plurality of corresponding forward communication links. The access point is adapted to: calculate a scheduling parameter for each of the forward communication links and access terminals as a function of a plurality of operating  
5 parameters, and schedule data for transmission to the access terminal having the largest scheduling parameter.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a computer program for scheduling the transmission of data from an access point to a plurality of access terminals serviced by the  
10 access point using the corresponding forward communication links between the access point and the access terminals in a CDMA/HDR communications network is provided that includes instructions for: the access point calculating a scheduling parameter for each of the forward communication links and access terminals as a  
15 function of a plurality of operating parameters, and the access point scheduling data for transmission to the access terminal having the largest scheduling parameter.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a communications network is provided that includes a plurality of  
20 access terminals, an access point operably coupled to the access terminals by a plurality of corresponding forward communication links, means for calculating a scheduling parameter for each of the forward communication links and access terminals as a function of a plurality of operating parameters, and means for  
25 scheduling data for transmission to the access terminal having the largest scheduling parameter.

The present embodiments of the invention provide a number of advantages. For example, the use of the frame utilization as a weighting factor in the calculation of the scheduling parameter  
30 P permits the scheduling parameter to reflect the degree to which the frame is utilized for each forward transmission link. In this manner, the scheduling of data transmissions between the access point and the access terminals is more efficient. Furthermore, the use of a plurality of weighting factors permits  
35 the calculation of the scheduling factor P to reflect the full

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range of relevant factors that effect and influence the scheduling of data transmission. In this manner, the scheduling of data transmissions is more efficient and more flexible.

#### IV. Brief Description of the Drawings

5 Fig. 1 is a schematic view of an illustrative embodiment of a CDMA/HDR communication network.

Fig. 2a is a schematic view of an illustrative embodiment of the communication during the forward communication link between the access points and access terminals of the network of  
10 Fig. 1.

Fig. 2b is a schematic view of an illustrative embodiment of the communication during the reverse communication link between the access points and access terminals of the network of Fig. 1.

15 Fig. 3 is a schematic view of an illustrative embodiment of a CDMA/HDR communication network in which an access point services a plurality of access terminals.

Fig. 4 is a flow chart illustration of an illustrative embodiment of a method of scheduling the transmission of data in  
20 the forward communication links between an access point and a plurality of access terminals in a CDMA/HDR network.

#### V. Detailed Description

Referring to Fig. 4, the reference numeral 100 refers, in  
25 general to a method of scheduling the transmission of data between an access point and a plurality of access terminals in the CDMA/HDR communications network 10 in which an AP 18 servicing a plurality of ATs 20 calculates a scheduling parameter P for each of the forward links between the AP and the ATs using  
30 the following equation in step 102:

$$P_i = (R_{MAXi} / R_{AVGi}) * U_{FRAMEi} \quad (1)$$

where  $P_i$  = the scheduling parameter for the  
ith forward communication link  
for the corresponding ith AT;  
 $R_{MAXi}$  = the maximum data transmission  
rate for the ith forward  
communication link for the  
corresponding ith AT;  
 $R_{AVGi}$  = the average data transmission  
rate for the ith forward  
communication link for the ith  
corresponding ith AT for a  
predetermined time period; and  
 $U_{FRAMEi}$  = the frame utilization for the ith  
forward communication link for the  
corresponding ith AT.

In an exemplary embodiment, the maximum data transmission  
rate for the ith forward communication link  $R_{MAXi}$  is substantially  
equal to the maximum data transmission rate transmitted to the AP  
18 by the corresponding AT 20. In an exemplary embodiment, the  
frame utilization for the ith forward communication link  $U_{FRAMEi}$   
calculated using the following equation:

$$U_{FRAMEi} = DPA_i / PS_i \quad (2)$$

where  $DPA_i$  = the size of the data payload  
available to send to the ith AT;  
and  
 $PS_i$  = the physical layer packet size  
corresponding to  $R_{MAXi}$ .

The AP 18 may then schedule data for transmission to the AT  
20 having the highest scheduling parameter P in step 104. The AP  
18 may then transmit a data packet to the scheduled AT 20 in step  
106. The AP 18 may then repeat steps 102, 104 and 106. In this  
manner, the scheduling parameter P is generated using a plurality  
of indices. Furthermore, the use of the frame utilization  $U_{FRAME}$   
as a weighting factor in the generation of the scheduling

parameter P ensures that the scheduling of data transmissions over the forward communication links between the AP 18 and the ATs 20 takes into account the frame utilization and thereby more efficiently schedules the transmission of data.

5 More generally, the scheduling parameter P may be calculated using the following equation:

$$P_i = (R_{MAXi} / R_{AVGi}) * WF_1 * WF_2 * ... * WF_j \quad (3)$$

10 where  $P_i$  = the scheduling parameter for the  
ith forward communication link  
for the corresponding ith AT;  
 $R_{MAXi}$  = the maximum data transmission  
rate for the ith forward  
communication link for the  
corresponding ith AT;  
15  $R_{AVGi}$  = the average data transmission  
rate for the ith forward  
communication link for the  
corresponding ith AT for a  
predetermined time period; and  
20  $WF_1...WF_j$  = weighting factors to be used to  
generate the scheduling  
parameter P, where j varies from  
1 to N.

25 In an exemplary embodiment, the weighting factors may include one or more of the following: the frame utilization  $U_{FRAMEi}$ , and the priority of the data to be sent using the ith forward communication link  $Priority_i$ . In an exemplary embodiment, all of the weighting factors  $WF_j$  are expressed as a fraction that can vary from zero to one. In a further exemplary  
30 embodiment, one or more of the weight factors  $WF_j$  are also normalized.

The present embodiments of the invention provide a number of advantages. For example, the use of the frame utilization as a weighting factor in the calculation of the scheduling parameter

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P permits the scheduling parameter to reflect the degree to which the frame is utilized for each forward transmission link. In this manner, the scheduling of data transmissions between the access point and the access terminals is more efficient.

5 Furthermore, the use of a plurality of weighting factors permits the calculation of the scheduling factor P to reflect to full range of relevant factors that effect and influence the scheduling of data transmission. In this manner, the scheduling of data transmissions is more efficient and more flexible.

10        It is understood that variations may be made in the foregoing without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, additional weighting factors could also be used in addition to, or instead, of the weighting factors of the present disclosure in order to further refine the calculation  
15 of the scheduling parameter P. Furthermore, the calculation of the scheduling parameters and/or the actual scheduling decision may be implemented by the access point and/or other functional elements of the communications network such as, for example, the base station controller 16. Finally, the calculation of the  
20 calculation of the scheduling parameters and/or the actual scheduling decision may be implemented by one or more scheduling controllers distributed throughout the communications network.

It is understood that other modifications, changes and substitutions are intended in the foregoing disclosure and in some instances some features of the disclosure will be employed without corresponding use of other features. Accordingly, it is appropriate that the appended claims be construed broadly and in a manner consistent with the scope of the disclosure.